



**Sales at Vendue.**

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD  
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

**A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day.—All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

**Cotton and Stewart**

Have just published their

**ALMANAC for 1869.**

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-  
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,  
gross, or single one.

They will publish, with all possible speed,  
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late  
Miss Gunning) entitled

**The Exile of Erin.**

October 6.

**Just Published,**

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

**THE LAWYER;**

O R,

Mar as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price  
one dollar.

**ALMANAC's**

For the year 1869, by the gross, dozen, or  
single one.

**Just Received,**

A large supply of **PLAYING CARDS &  
WRAPPING PAPER.**

**Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia.**

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected  
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send  
for their copies, especially those who have  
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier  
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than  
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

**FOR SALE,**

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.  
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road  
ditto.

3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.

24 do. Marine Insurance do.

Belonging to the estate of John Watts.

**R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.**

October 4, eotf

**Joseph Mandeville,**

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,  
Has Received,

60 half boxes Roufett's CI-

GARS, warranted of the very first quality,

20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,

20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st

and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual,

of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE-

RIES, for sale

**FOR SALE,**

The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT,  
with the Improvements where I reside.

ALSO,

Sundry vacant LOTS, situate in various  
parts of the town of Alexandria. They are  
free of all incumbrances and will be conveyed  
in fee simple to the purchasers.

The terms of credit shall be easy on giving  
sufficient security, and will be made known  
by application to the subscriber.

Charles Lee.

September 27, 2awtf

**THOMAS JACOB**

Respectfully informs the public that he has  
opened a

**CURRYING SHOP AND LEATHER**

**STORE.**

On King-street, between St. Asaph & Wash-  
ington streets, Alexandria, where he will al-  
ways have on hand an extensive assortment  
of LEATHER, of all descriptions, which he  
will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH.

He wishes to purchase all kinds of leather  
in the rough, for currying and will give the  
best prices.

He intends keeping a supply of Tanners  
Oil and Spanish Hides.

**FOR HIRE,**

A Coach and two Strong Horses,

With a careful driver.

November 1, 2aw3m.

**JUST RECEIVED**

For Sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store, King-  
Street;

**THE POWER OF RELIGION,**

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at  
the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-  
ence of persons, distinguished by their great-  
ness, learning or virtue.

"Tis Immortality—'tis that alone

"Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-  
ness,

"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."  
Young.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarg-  
ed and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.**

"We have had frequent occasion to speak  
of the diligence, good sense, and good inten-  
tions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate  
him sincerely on the success of this particular  
work. We announce this edition, because the  
alterations and additions are so considerable,  
that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here  
selected, and the judicious reflections which  
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail  
to make the best impressions, and to produce  
the best effects, on all who read them with at-  
tention. The present edition of this excel-  
lent publication, which has been long known  
and commended, is enlarged by the addition  
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly  
one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1803.

"We have received the tenth and last edi-  
tion of this valuable work. The improve-  
ments made in it, will appear from the author's  
advertisement. We can only add to this ac-  
count of the present useful volume, our hope  
that it will be extensively circulated among  
our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal,  
for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved  
form, we find the style correct and clear,  
and the general tendency of the work such  
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-  
cially to young readers, who love entertain-  
ment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable  
collection, has anticipated the commendation  
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-  
cation of more than seventy remarkable char-  
acters, many striking examples are exhibited  
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man  
contribute to arrest the careless and wander-  
ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and  
to convince or discountenance those who have  
been unhappily led to oppose the highest  
truths." Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.  
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.  
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-  
Book, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-  
Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-  
dia.

October 20.

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber informs the public, that he  
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-  
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,  
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for  
distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.  
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE  
PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK ei-  
ther for Ships or Buildings, done in the best  
manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS  
in all its branches is carried on under the di-  
rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER,  
who has had many years experience, and as a  
workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-  
foundry business is a partnership, application  
must be made to William Fletcher, who will  
undertake to make GRATES handsomely  
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-  
tern or price, and will execute the work in the  
very best and neatest manner and on the most  
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper,  
Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Munn.

October 12.

**City Tavern and Hotel,**

ALEXANDRIA:

AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

**WILLIAM CATON.**

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends  
and the public in general, that he has  
taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city,  
called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL,  
lately in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby.  
He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give  
the greatest satisfaction to every person, as  
no exertions on his part shall be wanted to  
keep up the high character which this Ta-  
vern has, as being one of the best in the Uni-  
on: and assures them that he will always  
have an assortment of the best liquors and  
good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good  
accommodations at the above house, on rea-  
sonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week,  
month or year.

The papers from all the sea-ports on  
the continent are regularly taken and filed at  
the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and  
are for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be had from six to twelve  
o'clock in the evening, at a short notice,  
from one to twenty.

November 15.

**Just received and for Sale by**

**the Subscriber,**

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Mens coarse and fine SHOES; very  
large.

Womens and Misses Morocco and Lea-  
ther do.

Boys coarse and fine do.

Childrens Morocco and Leather do of all  
sizes.

A quantity of CHEESE that he can re-  
commend.

Table FISH.

New England CIDER in barrels.

2 & 3 threaded COTTON for netting.

CRANBERRIES, BEETS & POTA-  
TOES in bills.

And other articles as usual.

Thomas Patton.

November 15, 7t

**The Subscriber has on hand,**

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

very near approaching Season,

Thick, sold on reasonable terms.

400 lbs blue KERSEYS.

1 do. beaver COATING.

1 do. narrow CLOTHS.

1 do. blue do. 2

2 do. bleached Scotch DOWGLASS

ALSO, ON HAND,

Madeira WINE in qr. casks.

COCOA in bags.

30 hhds. Surinam MOLASSES.

QUEENS WARE in crates assorted.

SHOT in casks.

James Patton.

October 19, d

**Washington and Alexandria Turn-**

**pike Company.**

THE Stockholders of the Washington and  
Alexandria Turnpike Company are here-  
by notified that the Fourth Instalment of Ten  
Dollars on each share is called for by the Pre-  
sident and Directors of the said Company, and  
is required to be paid to Charles Page, Treas-  
urer, in Alexandria, on or before the 14th day  
of December next, agreeable to an act of Con-  
gress, entitled "An act for the establishment  
of a Turnpike Company in the county of A-  
lexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,

G. DENEALE, President.

November 14.

**JOHN G. LADD,**

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consist-  
ing of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Os-  
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, 2  
Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen  
Russia Sheetting and Duck  
1 bale Writing Paper  
50 bags of black Pepper of the best qua-  
lity, and will be sold very low  
Sugars and Coffee  
40 hhds Molasses  
1 pipe port Wine  
10 do. Holland Gin  
5 do. French Brandy  
7 do. Jamaica Spirits:  
A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Spee-  
macin and Tallow Candles; Cheese, &c. &c.  
April 7.

**WANTED,**

One hundred horseheads PRIME VIRGI-  
NIA TOBACCO, for which cash will be giv-  
en by

Lawrafon and Fowle.

December 1, 5t

**A few pieces Negro Cottons,**

Just received and for sale by

Isaac Robbins.

ALSO,

**A small invoice of Calicoes and**

**Linnen.**

**LOST,**

Somewhere about Miller's wharf, a RED  
MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing a  
number of valuable papers of no use to any  
person but the owner. The finder will be  
handsomely rewarded and no questions asked,  
on leaving it at M. Miller's store.

**FOR SALE,**

A very valuable TRACT of LAND, con-  
taining 1115 acres, lying near Haymarket,  
in the county of Prince William. This land  
is now in the occupation of Mr. James Green,  
who will shew the premises to any person  
disposed to purchase. The subscriber hav-  
ing much need of money will give a great  
bargain on this land.

Wm. A. G. Dade.

Dumfries, Nov. 15—15 d23t\*

**Just Received,**

Per the Good Intent, John Baxter, master,  
from Boston;

306 casks Thomastown Lime,

1558 feet Merchantable Plank,

4000 Sheathing Paper,

60 reams American Writing Paper,

30 boxes Baker's No. 3 Chocolate.

APPLY TO

**Faxon, Metcalf & Co.**

Who have in Store,

10 pipes Holland's Gin

6 do. French Brandy

20 barrels Boston Beef

6 half barrels Mackarel

200 boxes Mould Candles

100 do. Dipt do.

50 do. Brown Soap

100 half do. do. do.

6 boxes No. 1 (for families) do.

20 pieces heavy Duck

4 chests young hyson Tea

1 bale Hops

2 cases ladies straw Bonnets

500 reams wrapping Paper

ALSO,

**A general assortment Shoes.**

November 22, eo2w

**TO LET,**

A large two story Brick House, plea-  
santly situated for a dwelling, with a spacious  
garden belonging to it. The rent will be ve-  
ry low to a punctual tenant.

Also to let on ground-rent for ever,

Several valuable building Lots, on the west-  
ern extremity of the town. These Lots front  
on Duke-street extended, and are exempt  
from Corporation taxes. Terms will be made  
known by application to the subscriber, who  
requests all persons indebted to him by open  
account, prior to the first of April last, to  
call and settle the same by payment or notes,  
before the first day of January next, as no  
further time can be allowed; and any persons  
who have like claims against him, are desired  
to exhibit them for payment before that date.

Archibald M'Lean.

November 15, 1aw3t

**For Sale or Rent,**

The three story Brick House, corner of  
Prince and St. Asaph streets—the house is 38  
feet square, with a two story kitchen, smook  
and other out-houses, and adjoining on St.  
Asaph street a two story frame warehouse,  
20 by 30 feet—the lot is 38 feet on Prince-  
street and 128 feet deep on St. Asaph-street.

ALSO

Several undivided LOTS to suit the pur-  
chaser, situate on Washington, Duke & Co-  
lumbus streets.

**LIKEWISE**

About twenty acres of Land, lying on the  
Little River Turnpike Road, one mile from  
town. On the premises are a good dwelling  
house with necessary out-houses, and garden  
in a good state of cultivation, the remainder  
meadow. One hundred and sixty-four acres  
of Land, two and a half miles from Alexan-  
dria, on the Colchester road, part in wood,  
with two tenements thereon.

Korn and Wisemiller.

November 21, 2awth



**Alexandria Daily Gazette,**  
**COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.**

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**SAMUEL SNOWDEN,**  
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 Dollars per annum.  
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

From the National Intelligencer.

**DOCUMENTS**

ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MES-  
SAGE OF THE 7th INSTANT.

[CONCLUDED.]

From Mr. Madison to Mr. Erskine.

March 29, 1807.

SIR,

Further reflection on the tenor and tendency of the order of his Britannic majesty, communicated by your letter of the 12th inst. which was answered by mine of the 20th, induces me to resume that important subject.

From the difficulty of supposing that the order can have for its basis, either a legal blockade impossible to be extended to all the ports described in the order, or a supposed illegality of the trade between those ports, an illegality which has never been applied by the British government or its admiralty courts to an accustomed trade even between ports of the same belligerent nation, and is utterly at variance with the conduct of both in reference to a trade between a belligerent nation and its allies, a necessity seems to result of ascribing the orders to the policy of countervailing, through the commerce of neutrals, the French decree of the 21st Nov. last.

In this view of the order, it demands, on the part of the U. States, the most serious attention, both as to its principle and to its operation.

With respect to its principle, it will not be contested, that a retaliation by one nation on its enemy, which is to operate through the interest of a nation, not an enemy, essentially requires not only that the injury inflicted should be limited by the measure of injury sustained, but that every retaliating step, in such a case, should be preceded by an unreasonable failure of the neutral party, in some mode or other, to put an end to the inequality wrongfully produced.

Were it certain, therefore, that the French decree is to be enforced in the sense in which it is taken, and that in violation of the treaty between France & the U. States, the commerce of the British order being peremptory in its import and immediate in its execution might justly be regarded by the U. S. as a proceeding equally premature and unfriendly.

But, in the uncertainty as to the real meaning of that decree; and whilst a presumption offered itself that the decree, if avowed and executed in an unlawful extent, might not embrace the commerce of the U. States, they are bound by justice to their interests, as well as by respect for their rights, to consider the British order as a ground for serious complaint and remonstrance.

Should it prove that the decree had not the meaning ascribed to it, and particularly should the respect of France for her treaties with the U. States, except their trade from the operation of the decree, the order of the British government will stand exposed to still severer comments. It will take the character of an original aggression, will furnish to the French government a like ground with that assumed by itself for retaliating measures, and will derive a very unfavorable feature from the consideration, that it was a palpable infraction of a treaty just signed on the part of the British government, and expected, at the date of the order, to be speedily ratified on the part of the U. S.

The necessity of presenting the subject in its true light is strengthened by the operation which the British order will have on a vast proportion of the entire commerce of the U. S. Not to dwell on the carrying branch of the commerce between the ports and countries of Europe, and which the immunity given to our flag, in consequence of treaties with the enemies of G. Britain, to British property, and not enjoyed by the property of her enemies, has hitherto been advantageous to G. Britain; and without enquiring into the effect of an application of the interdiction to the other quarters of the globe, all of which are evidently within the comprehensive terms of the order, it cannot be overlooked, that the character and course of nearly the whole of the American commerce, with the ports of Europe, other than

of G. Britain, will fall under the destructive operation of the order. It is well known that the cargoes exported from the U. S. frequently require that they be disposed of, partly at one market and partly at another. The return cargoes are still more frequently collected at different ports, and not unfrequently, at ports different from those receiving the outward cargoes. In this circuitous voyage, generally consisting of several links, the interest of the undertakers materially requires, also, either a trade or a freightage between the ports visited in the circuit. To restrain the vessels of the U. S. therefore, from this legitimate and customary mode of trading with the continent of Europe, as is contemplated by the orders, and to compel them, on one hand, to dispose of the whole of their cargoes at a port which may want but a part, and on the other hand, to seek the whole of their returns at the same port which may furnish but a part, or perhaps no part, of the articles wanted, would be a proceeding as ruinous to our commerce as contrary to our essential rights.

These observations which are made in conformity with the sentiments of the President, cannot fail, sir, to have the weight, with an enlightened and friendly government, to which they are entitled; and the President persuades himself, that the good effect of the truths which they disclose, will be seen in such measures as will remove all ground for dissatisfaction, and demonstrate on that side, the same sincere disposition to cultivate harmony and beneficial intercourse as is felt and evinced by the U. S. and their government.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

**JAMES MADISON.**

The hon. David M. Erskine,  
Esq. &c. &c.

**CONGRESS.**

*Senate of the United States.*

TUESDAY, November 22.

**EMBARGO.**

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

[Mr. Pope's Speech continued.]

However the gentleman from Connecticut and myself may differ in other respects, I concur with him in opinion, that we have nothing to hope from the friendship or justice of the belligerents, and that the most efficient means of coercing them is by operating on their interest. If then his position be correct, that our only means of affecting Great Britain to terms is to affect her interest, and if it is true, as is generally believed, that our commerce is a great advantage to Great Britain, shall we not be suspending that commerce operate on her interest, and will not her interest induce her to do us justice, in order to renew it? The gentleman from Connecticut has told us that our embargo, with the aid of a non-importation act, would produce no effect, because the West-India planters can convert their sugar plantations into cornfields, and that therefore they could not be starved. Does the gentleman suppose any man of common sense ever believed that this system of starving, as it has been called, would destroy the belligerents? No, sir; it was expected to operate upon their interest; the only way in which the gentleman tells us they can be coerced. If, as the gentleman supposes, the West India planters will be compelled by our embargo to employ their capital and land in the culture of corn, in order to subsist, will they not be materially injured by it? Will not the shipping interest engaged in carrying West India produce to Europe be injured, and will not the consumers in the mother country be injured by a rise in the price of West India produce independent of the injury to the government on the score of revenue? If it had been the interest of the sugar planters to employ any portion of their capital in raising corn, it is wonderful they have never before made the discovery. The gentleman from Connecticut has also informed us that these islands can be supplied from other countries. If other countries can supply the West Indies with those articles which they have heretofore received from the United States, I would thank the gentleman to inform us why those other countries have not rivalled us in this market; for it is not a new one; it has been known for a great length of time. Those countries from which these islands can be supplied must have been, I presume, employed heretofore in more lucrative pursuits; and, according to a position advanced by the gentleman himself, on the subject of manufactures, those other countries could not be induced to abandon suddenly their present pursuits, in order to supply the W.

India market. If Great Britain can procure those supplies elsewhere, it cannot be her interest to do so, because it is not presumable that she can procure them on as good terms as from the United States.

The gentleman has informed us that G. Britain can be supplied with cotton from the East Indies and other countries. I will ask the gentleman if Great Britain can procure this article from the East Indies and other countries in sufficient quantity, and on as good terms as from the United States. If she cannot, which I suppose to be the case, she must feel our embargo in her manufactures, one of the vital sources of her strength and prosperity. We are told that a non-importation act would have no effect, because it could not be enforced, smuggling would be carried on to a very great extent; that a non-importation act would, like all other laws, be partially violated, was to be expected. Every law is violated, but with due vigilance such a measure could be enforced to a very great extent. This measure would not be efficient, says the gentleman, because Great Britain will find a market for her manufactures in new Spain and South America. I will ask the gentleman whether South America has not been supplied heretofore with British manufactures to a considerable extent, and does the gentleman seriously believe that she would find a market in that country for the immense quantity of her manufactures hitherto consumed in the United States?

Although the gentleman has not in his resolution to repeal the embargo, proposed a substitute, he intimated in his argument, that we ought to arm our commerce against all nations. I am not prepared to say, that I will adhere to this embargo system if a better can be devised—but before I embrace a substitute, I must be informed how it is to operate—the gentleman most therefore excuse me for propounding a few questions to him in relation to this measure.—I wish to be informed, would not such a measure be war with France and Great Britain, or should we not by such a measure put it in the power of the commercial interest to embroil us with which nation they pleased? Is it probable that our merchants would run the risk of fighting their way to the continent of Europe with loaded vessels in defiance of the British navy? Is it not more probable that Great Britain would have agents in this country to sell licences to our merchants to trade to the continent, and would not our merchants for their own security, secretly purchase and trade under those licences? If the object of Great Britain be a commercial monopoly, and we remove our embargo, would it not be in the power of the British merchants, by a secret arrangement with, and the connivance of, their government by agents and secret partners in the U. States, to carry on the very trade to the continent which Great Britain interdicts to us. I have been led to make these enquiries by reading the memorial of the merchants of Baltimore, presented to the government as respecting neutral trade, and which was signed by men of all parties, in which it is positively charged that the object of Great Britain in harrassing our trade was to cripple American commerce and promote her own, and that she granted licences to neutrals to carry on the trade which she interdicted. I will read it: "It has been said that, by embarking in the colony trade of either of the belligerents, neutral nations, in some sort, interpose in the war, since they assist and serve the belligerent, in whose trade they so embark. It is a sufficient answer to this observation, that the same course of reasoning would prove, that neutrals ought to discontinue all trade whatsoever with the parties at war. A continuance of their accustomed peace trade assists and serves the belligerent, with whom it is continued; and if this effect were sufficient to make a trade unneutral and illegal, the best established and most usual traffic would, of course, become so. But Great Britain supplies us with another answer to this notion, that our interference in the trade of her colonies of her enemies is unlawful, because they are benefited by it. It is known that the same trade is, and long has been, carried on by British subjects; and your memorialists feel themselves bound to state, that according to authentic information lately received, the government of Great Britain does, at this moment, grant licences to neutral vessels, taking in a proportion of their cargoes there, to proceed on trading voyages to the colonies of Spain, from which she would exclude us, upon the condition, that the return cargoes shall be carried to Great Britain, to swell the gains of her merchants, and to give her a monopoly of the commerce of the world. This great belligerent right, then, upon which so much has been supposed to depend, sinks into an article of barter. It is used, not as a hostile instrument, wielded by a warlike state, by which her enemies are to be wounded, or

their colonies subdued, but as the selfish means of commercial aggrandizement, to the impoverishment and ruin of her friends—as an engine, by which Great Britain is to be lifted up to a vast height of prosperity, and the trade of neutrals crippled, and crushed, and destroyed."

[Speech to be continued.]

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

MONDAY, November 28.

**FOREIGN RELATIONS.**

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Munford next addressed the committee of the whole. He observed that although he had the honor of being one of the committee of foreign relations, who framed the report under consideration, he dissented from that report in some respects. We had now arrived at a momentous crisis in the affairs of our country, and he hoped the house would deliberate with that firmness and moderation which became the representatives of the free and independent people they had the honor to represent on this all-interesting concern. However they might differ on smaller points of minor importance, yet when the best interest of the country was at stake he hoped they would unite in some mode to secure our rights and promote the interests of the U. S. The proposition which he had the honor to move a few days ago, was consonant in some degree to the instructions offered by our ministers to G. Britain and France, offering to remove the embargo in relation to either, that should rescind their obnoxious decrees. Neither of them having receded, Mr. Munford said he would continue the embargo in relation to them both. Nay, further, he would inflict the severest penalties on any one who should receive a license or voluntarily pay tribute to either of them. He considered them both alike.

He wished to see the country placed in a complete posture of defence; but he could not see any good reason why we should not trade with those nations who were willing to receive us on friendly terms, and to trade with us on the principles of reciprocity and mutual interests. This would not compromise the honor of the nation. Even admitting that it might possibly lead to war, which he doubted, he was convinced that the citizens of this country would rise en masse, in support of that commerce which neither France nor England had any right to interdict. He did presume with all the zeal of some gentlemen for irritating measures, it was not seriously contemplated to declare war against all mankind; he was for having at least a few friends in case of need.—What was our situation now? The President of the United States had told them after speaking of France and England, that our relations with the other powers of Europe had undergone no material changes since the last session. This being the case, our commerce was open with them all except France and G. Britain and their dependencies. Mr. Munford said he was well aware that he should be told if we permitted this commerce to those countries who were disposed to receive us on friendly terms, Great Britain and France would indirectly receive their supplies.—He acknowledged this in a certain degree; but his primary object was to relieve his own country. Where is the patriotic breast that did not beat in unison with the patriotic and valorous sons of Spain? Shall we refuse them a loaf of bread merely because we are afraid Great Britain and France might possibly cut a slice off as it passed along. Let us take a view of their whole conduct to the United States since their revolution, which has been a series of good offices; they had immediately released our vessels which had been sequestered in the ports of Spain by the iron hand of the *soi-disant* Emperor of the West. But let us now turn to the new world. What has been the conduct of that government erected by the friends of the patriots in the Havana?

More than 50 vessels had gone out under the permission of the President for the purpose of collecting debts due to them in that island; they have compelled their citizens to pay these debts, and the vessels have returned loaded to the United States, and contributed essentially to the revenue of the United States. Is this not truly characteristic of Castilian honor and generosity?

Mr. M. said he considered the revolution in Mexico as the most important era which had taken place since our glorious revolution, which in his opinion would ultimately lead to securing our south western boundary on a permanent footing; and but for the recent revolution, New-Orleans might even now have been in possession of France.—When the question of slaves was agitated among the inhabitants of that place, it was not unusual for them to say of the United States, we care nothing about you; we shall soon have other governors. It was no doubt within the recollection of many members of this committee, that a man had been lately



raken up at Nagadoches. He had not at the time taken much notice of the report, had considered it but a common newspaper report; or, as it might be called, a display of the arts of able editors; but there had a fact lately come to his knowledge which he conceived to be his bounden duty to give to the committee. It had been communicated to him in such a confidential manner that he could not mention names, but love of country was with him paramount to every other consideration, and he would state the fact for the information of the committee. A gentleman, (said Mr. M.) an Italian by birth, of a noble family, and who was recommended in our revolutionary war to General Washington, a man of genius, after having resided some time in the U.S. returned to Europe, and was taken in favor by Bonaparte. At what time it is not known, but such a person was landed in some part on the Atlantic shores, and travelled from thence through your western country. Some time in the month of June, information had reached Louisiana, that a French officer of distinction had a conference with Governor Grand Pre, at Baton Rouge, which occasioned serious conjectures. No more was heard of him till the 21st of July, when he passed over to the Spanish lines wide off from the American post at Natchitoches; he there opened a trunk, and put on his regimentals, and proceeded to the Spanish port of Nagadoches, where he was arrested by orders from the Spanish officers. It was presumed that the information of the revolution of Spain had not reached him when travelling to the westward. Thus, sir, while we have been threatened in the north we have been treading on a precipice in the south west.

I will now proceed to some details in respect to those countries which my motion contemplates. We find by the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury our exports to

	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
Sweden & her colonies,	476,655	947,613	1,422,388
Spain and her colonies,	3,998,575	14,226,145	18,224,720
Portugal & colonies,	1,539,616	297,920	1,687,516
Africa and Morocco,	377,282	1,061,616	1,439,898
China,	84,032	113,258	197,280
South Seas & N.W. coast of America,	14,162	95,199	112,361
The trade to Hayti may be considered by examining the annual report from 1801 to 1802 to be about half the amount of the exports to the French islands stated to be 6,710,839, half of which is 3,355,444; the greatest proportion of which consists in the productions of our own industry, as that secretary at that time did not discriminate between foreign and domestic produce. We may from the nature of the trade pay about 10 per cent on foreign productions.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	3,000,000	331,644	3,331,644

This will open a market for the produce of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and New-Orleans, the southern, middle and eastern states, and give that life and activity to commerce so much desired by all classes of our citizens.

Mr. M. concluded by saying that this was his view of the subject for the present. He said we were a young nation, and altho' he should not shrink from the contest if necessary, yet it became us to act with precautionary steps. If he differed with gentlemen on this subject, it was an honest difference of opinion, and he had no other motive than a love of country.

(Debate to be continued.)

## BY THE LAST MAIL.

NEW-YORK, November 29.

Capt. Harrison from Martinique informs, that on the 3d of Oct. in lat. 21, long. 39 30, the British brig Carnation, capt. Gregory, out 15 days from Barbadoes, with 18 guns and 120 men, was fallen in with by the French brig Palamire, with 16 eighteen pounders and 85 men, 25 of whom were sick in the hold. An action immediately commenced, which lasted 3 hours, and ended in the capture of the English brig, she having expended all her ammunition. The Carnation lost her commander (who was killed the third broadside) and 12 men. All the remaining officers, except the gunner & boatswain, and 25 men were wounded—the brig sustained very little damage. The French brig had 5 men killed and 12 wounded. The captain was supported in a chair by two sailors during the whole action, and died two days after of the yellow fever. Both vessels arrived at St. Lucie on the 23d of October, the Frenchman with the loss of both topmasts, and hull very much wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.

Two Days Later.

Arrived this morning the ship Betsey, capt. Larkins, 57 days from Liverpool. By this arrival we have received Liverpool papers to the 30th and London Gazettes to the 28th; being but two days later than our former accounts. The columns of these prints are almost exclusively occupied with the affairs of Spain and Portugal; and even on these subjects, contain nothing particularly new or interesting. With respect to America, we do not notice a single remark. The following brief extracts are all we have time or room to insert in this days Gazette.

LONDON, September 27.

It is with pleasure we see that success has not abated the caution of the Spaniards, and that they are proceeding with a prudence equal to their patriotism. It is supposed that as soon as they had collected a sufficient force they would fall upon the French and risk an immediate and general battle. This does not appear to be their intention, the French have no idea of descending from the Ebro to Madrid; the Patriots are therefore not obliged to station their main force between the enemy and the capital; they are occupied in watching and harassing the enemy's flank.

When Palafox advanced against the left flank of the French, Moncey with a strong detachment wished to bring him to battle, and thus to carry that system into execution which the French have often found so advantageous to them, viz. the system of beating their enemies in detail. Had Moncey been able to have cut off Palafox's division, the enemy would have been able to have borne with more pressure upon Blake, who hovered on their right flank. But Palafox as cautious as he is brave, saw Moncey's intention, and defeated it; he drew off his troops, and fell back upon Saragossa.

Meanwhile Blake made a menacing movement upon the enemy's right and Moncey was immediately recalled to the main body. The intelligence received by government yesterday stated that Blake instead of pursuing his course to the Ebro, as seemed to be his original purpose, has directed his march into Biscay and Guipuscoa; he will there cut off the enemy's retreat through those provinces and perhaps may be able to throw a powerful detachment between the Pyrenean frontiers and Pampeluna. The only route by which the enemy can retreat from the Ebro, is by the road that leads through Pampeluna to their own frontier. That they will sustain themselves on the Ebro if they can there is no doubt—but the season is coming on when troops will with difficulty be able to pass the Pyrenees to reinforce them.

Supplies of provisions will not be easily obtained—the country all around them is hostile, and on each flank and in front there will be a hostile army. Perhaps they will court a general battle, in the hope of being able to beat troops not yet accustomed to military habits, and of thereby throwing discouragement among the Spaniards. The Spaniards, however, may have determined not to risk a general battle, but to wait and see whether scarcity and sickness may not effect more against the enemy than the sword.

The Russian admiral in the Baltic is said to have rejected the terms offered him by Sir James Saumarez, and the Swedish admiral. He hopes to sustain himself in his present position. The island of East Roga or Rogen, commands the entrance or anchorage of the harbor, and it is strongly fortified. It was said that the Swedes had determined to send a strong military force to attack it. But it is possible that fire ships may render such an attack unnecessary. Sir James had determined to send several in as soon as the wind is favorable. The enemy have struck yards and topmasts, and they may do considerable execution in a squadron already panic struck, and not manned by officers and men, possessed of great naval science or skill.

We are again positively assured, on authority on which we can rely, that an order was sent out for the recall of gens. sir H. Dalrymple, Sir Harry Burrard, and Sir Arthur Wellesley, immediately after the receipt of the official dispatches containing the particular of the late convention.

Letters to the 10th inst. have been received from Hamburg. They state, that since the last message of the emperor of the French to his Council of State, Austria has redoubled her exertions to increase her military force.

BALTIMORE, December 1.

The ship Betsey, Washbourne, from Liverpool bound to Philadelphia, put into Hampton Roads last Sunday for water and provisions. A gentleman that was a pas-

senger, landed, and arrived here this morning in a schooner from Norfolk. We learn by him that he left Liverpool on the 1st of October; he brought London papers to the 27th Sept. which he left at Norfolk. There was no news of moment. Sir Wm. Scott had been dispatched to Portugal, the object of which was not known, but gave rise to a variety of conjectures as to the convention, &c.

## Alexandria Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3.

The Senate yesterday negated Mr. Hill-house's resolution for raising the embargo. Ayes 6—Noes 26.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASHINGTON.

FRIDAY, December 2.

Mr. Newton re-reported the bill some days since re-committed to the committee of commerce and manufactures, authorising the president to employ 12 additional revenue cutters, with the addition of an appropriation clause, accompanied by a report from the secretary of the treasury, in support of the expediency. Referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Randolph called for the reading of a message received from the president yesterday. It was accompanied by a report of the surveyor of the public buildings. Laid on the table.

The unfinished business of yesterday, which was an appeal from the speaker's decision on a point of order, was resumed. [This is a point which members themselves do not understand, and which it is impossible for me to render intelligible to your readers.] The speaker's decision was affirmed, 101 to 18.

The question of concurring with the committee of the whole on the first resolution reported by the committee of foreign relations then occurred.

A concurrence was advocated by Mr. Rhea in a speech of half an hour.

Mr. Upham said gentlemen had indulged themselves in a very wide field of remark. He hoped there would then be an end to episode and digression. It was of but little consequence what became of the resolution.

Mr. G. W. Jackson consumed upwards of two hours in taking a review of the aggressions on our neutral rights by the different warring powers. It was a kind of paraphrastic version of all the documents on the subject of our foreign relations, communicated to congress within the last four years. He was followed by Mr. Lyon, who made some very humorous remarks on the territorial policy.

Adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Extract of a letter from the Vermillion river on the Mexican Gulf, to a gentleman in Chillicothe, dated August 2d, 1808.

"A French general is now at Apelas, on his way from Paris to Santa Fe, to take command of the military force at that place—Several other officers have gone before him. He says, the province of New Spain, including old Mexico, is ceded to France; and that officers have landed ere this, at Vera Cruz, to take possession in the name of France, and that he expects opposition in Old Mexico.

"Fifteen millions of dollars are not the fifteenth part of the value of the American claim below the Red river, and west of the Mississippi. This is the garden of America."

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED  
And for sale at R. GRAY'S Book-store, and  
MARCH'S, Georgetown,  
PRICE 37½ Cents,

## ADDRESS

TO THE  
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;  
On the importance of encouraging  
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANU-  
FACTURES.

TENDING TO SHOW  
That by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF  
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington  
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the  
plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

BY  
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.  
Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.

## PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store,

12 pieces Bennet's Cord Vesting,  
10 do. Fancy Velvet Vesting,  
4 do. Toilettette do.  
20 do. British Shirting,  
300 pair ladies' Kid and Morocco Slippers, &c.

Philip G. Marsteller.

December 3. d3t4

## TO RENT,

A convenient BRICK HOUSE, with the necessary out buildings, and the LOT adjoining, situated on the Little River Turnpike Road, four miles from Alexandria—at present occupied by Mrs. M. Dice, as a tavern. Possession to be had the first of January next.

George Summers.

Fairfax, Dec. 2. law3w

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the first day of August last, I gave my note at four months, for the sum of 107 dollars and 50 cents, payable to the exors of Anna Jackson, and by a judgment of the circuit court of Alexandria there appears due me a balance of 103 dollars and 65 cents, from the estate of said Jackson: Therefore I give this notice, that I will not pay my note of the first of August when it becomes due; but am willing to go into a settlement and will pay any balance or demand that shall appear due.

William x Berry,  
mark

December 2—3. 3t

## LOST,

On Thursday evening last, at or on my return from the fire company, held at Mr. Gordon's tavern,

A Red Morocco Pocket Book, Containing 1 one hundred dollar bank note, of the bank of Potomac, and 2 lottery tickets. Any person finding the same and returning it to the editor of this paper, or the subscriber shall be generously rewarded.

Wm. Weston.

December 3. 3t

Palmer's Packet will sail for Norfolk on Sunday next.

December 1.

## FALL GOODS.

By the ship Arno, from Liverpool, I have received my FALL GOODS.

Joseph Janney.

October 6. Stawf

## FALL GOODS.

JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED, Per ships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool, Woollen and Cotton Goods, Which are opening for sale.

October 19. d

## REMOVAL.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Has removed his store to the Brick House lately occupied by Lewis Deblain, esq. corner King and Union streets—Where he has on hand and offers for Sale—

1000 bushels Lisbon SALT.  
Liverpool coarse and fine do.  
Brown SUGAR in hhd. and bls.  
Loaf and Lump do.  
MOLASSES in hhd.  
Green COFFEE in bags and bls.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Claret, Jamaica, Windward Island & N. England, Cognac BRANDY, Holland GIN, WHISKEY in barrels, HERRINGS and SHAD in do. Best Goshen & Rhode-Island CHEESE, in casks, Harris's manufactured TOBACCO, CANDLES in boxes, mould & dip, COTTON, in bales, PLAISTER of PARIS.

Pepper and Pimento in bags, Chocolate in boxes, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Snuff in kegs, Soap, Rice, Bed-Cord, Leading lines, Butter in firkins, &c. &c. ALWAYS ON HAND, Fresh Superfine Flour, and Buckwheat Flour, for family use, November 4.

Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.



## Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's Patent Medicine Store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

*James Kennedy, sen.*

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,  
And no where else in Alexandria.

### Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended **HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS**, prepared (only) at Lee's Patent Medicine Store, No. 56 Maiden Lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

### Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,  
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

### Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskillful or destructive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

### Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of two hundred thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

### Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmias, Sore Throat and approaching Consumptions.

## HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

### The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

### Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

### ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from Mercury or any pernicious or offensive ingredient, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,  
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

### Dr. Tiffot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common maxim remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.

Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and the warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

### Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

### TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by John Watts, deceased.

### FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor Esq. or

September 24, 1806.

## Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the faithful performance of the Managers.

The following is the Scheme:—  
S C H E M E.

Prize of	Dollars,	5000
1 do.	2000	3000
2 do.	1500	4000
3 do.	1000	3000
6 do.	500	3000
20 do.	200	4000
35 do.	100	3500
70 do.	50	3500
175 do.	20	3500
500 do.	10	5000
5250 do.	6	31500

6065 Prizes. 72000  
11935 Blanks.

Sum raised, 15000  
Expenses including commission to the Corporation 3000

### OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

1 of 200 do. to the first drawn Blank.	2000
1 of 200 do. to 1st drawn blank after	4000
1 of 200 do. do.	6000
1 of 200 do. do.	8000
1 of 1000 do. do.	10 000
1 of 500 do. do.	12000
1 of 500 do. do.	14000
1 of 1500 do. do.	16000
1 of 2000 last drawn blank.	

From the above scheme it will appear that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

TICKETS for sale at R. GRAY'S Book-store, King-street—Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS; will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this, November 2.

N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery, but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

## Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from William N. Mills to the subscriber, will be exposed at public sale, on S. TURDAY, the tenth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Coffee-house in Alexandria, for ready money, to be applied, in the first place, towards the discharge of certain debts therein mentioned, due to Joseph Smith—all the right, title, and interest of the said William N. Mills, in a certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the town of Alexandria, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the corner, the intersections of King and West-streets, on the north of King and east of West-streets, and running thence eastwardly by and with King-street, and binding thereon 61 feet 8 and 1/2 inches; thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley; thence westwardly and binding on said alley parallel to King-street 61 feet 8 inches and an half to West-street; thence southwardly and binding on West-street to the beginning.

ALSO  
One other piece or parcel of Ground, situate on the north side of King-street, and east side of West-street, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the distance of 61 feet 8 inches and an half, from the intersection of King and West-streets, and running eastwardly binding on King-street 40 feet, thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley, thence westwardly binding on said alley and parallel to King-street 40 feet, thence southwardly and parallel to West-street 126 feet to the beginning.

Colin Auld, Trustee.

November 18. Stawts

## LANDING

From Brig Eliza, Captain Gibson, from Newburyport, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

25,000 feet merchantable Lumber
30 tons Plaster Paris
170 casks Lime
5 hogsheads Muscovado Sugars
6 do. N. E. Rum
6 puncheons Jamaica do.
2 pipes Holland's Gin
2 barrels Coffee
50 kegs Salmon
30 casks sugar and coffee Cask Nails
3 Mahogany Secretaries
2 pair Card Tables
50 Dutch Gin Cases
10 barrels Shad.

1500 barrels freight will be given to one or more good vessels, for Boston and Salem.—Apply as above.

November 24, 1806. Stawts

## PROPOSALS

ON PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,  
A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

## THE MANUAL

OF THE  
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A  
NEW AND COMPLETE  
DICTIONARY

OF  
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,  
IN TWO PARTS;

1. French to English—2. English to French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Toccoquet, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

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